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CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

ROTUNDA LYING-IN HOSPITAL · DUBLIN

By S. F. ADAIR

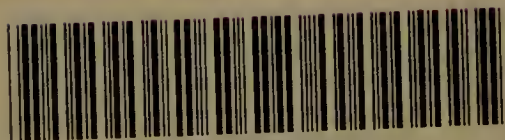


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Rotunda Lying-in Hospital

DUBLIN

(FOUNDED 1745, CHARTERED 1756)

AND

AUXILIARY HOSPITAL

Short History and Facts

REGARDING THIS INSTITUTION

BY

SAMUEL FREDERICK ADAIR

A Governor and Guardian

DUBLIN

BROWNE & NOLAN, LTD., NASSAU STREET

1910

MATERNITY HOSPITALS: Dublin

CI 61

DUBLIN: Hospitals (Rotunda)

UL RX 472/2)



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PREFACE

THE urgent appeal for funds which is now being made by the Governors of the Rotunda Hospital has suggested to me the propriety of writing a concise history of the Institution from its foundation to the present time—a period of more than one hundred and forty-five years.

In the past this Hospital has held a foremost place both as an asylum for the sick and suffering and as an educational institution to which medical practitioners and nurses flock from all parts of the world.

To maintain its present reputation, and to place it in a position of absolute efficiency, a large expenditure is necessary, in order to provide a modern Gynæcological Hospital, accommodation for the medical and nursing staff, and all the recent aids which science has suggested for the treatment of the sick.

Appendices A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, attached hereto, will be read with interest and instruction. Successful results have always followed past occasional struggles for maintaining this charitable Institution. The Governors, therefore, confidently trust that the funds now required and sought for will be supplied.

The Governors urgently invite the public to visit the Institution, and judge for themselves as to the righteous character of this appeal.

Special thanks are due to the Master, Dr. W. J. Smyly, and to Mrs. Smyly, for the exertions they have already so successfully made in procuring funds towards this meritorious object, as shown on pages 31-33.

I desire to acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance I have had from Mr. Joseph Mullen, the retired Secretary and Registrar.

Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

(Founded in 1745, Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1756.)

GOVERNORS AND GUARDIANS.

President:

* HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Vice-Presidents:

* THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

* HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

* HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

THE LORD ARDILAUN.

SIR RALPH S. CUSACK, J.P., D.L.

THE RIGHT HON. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

* HIS GRACE THE LORD PRIMATE.

* THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

* THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

* VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.

* VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF DUBLIN.

* THE HIGH SHERIFF OF DUBLIN.

* THE RECORDER OF DUBLIN.

WILLIAM FOOT, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS J. WHITE, ESQ.

J. A. HAMILTON, ESQ., J.P.

JOHN RICHARDSON, ESQ., Q.C., J.P.

CHAWORTH J. FERGUSON, ESQ., J.P.

EDWARD GEALE, ESQ.

ROBERT W. SHEKLETON, ESQ., Q.C., J.P.

JOHN MAUNSELL, ESQ., J.P.

S. HOLT CLOSE, ESQ.

HENRY WATSON, ESQ., J.P.

CHARLES UNIACKE TOWNSHEND, ESQ., J.P.

FRANCIS LOFTUS TOTTENHAM, ESQ.

ROBERT WARREN, ESQ., J.P., D.L.

F. BLACKBURNE MARTLEY, ESQ., J.P.

ROBERT O'BRIEN FURLONG, ESQ.

RICHARD OWEN ARMSTRONG, ESQ., J.P.

CHARLES G. STANUELL, ESQ.

ANTHONY TRAILL, ESQ., LL.D., M.D., J.P., F.T.C.D.

LOMBE ATTHILL, ESQ., M.D., Ex-Master.

SAMUEL F. ADAIR, ESQ., J.P.

JOHN JAMESON, ESQ., J.P.

RICHARD G. PILKINGTON, ESQ.

THE RIGHT HON. G. A. C. MAY, Ex-Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

JONATHAN HOGG, ESQ.

JAMES LITTLE, ESQ., M.D., Consulting Physician.

FRANCIS T. DAMES LONGWORTH, ESQ., Q.C., J.P.

WM. GEALE WYBRANTS, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS GREENE, ESQ., M.A.

SIR PERCY RAYMOND GRACE, BART., J.P., D.L.

ROBERT S. REEVES, ESQ.

R. S. CHATTERTON, ESQ.

WILLIAM WATSON, ESQ., J.P.

JOSEPH WILSON, ESQ., J.P., D.L.

MARCUS TERTIUS MOSES, ESQ.

GEORGE VAUGHAN HART, ESQ., LL.B.

WILLIAM FINDLATER, ESQ., J.P., P.L.

AQUILLA McMAHON, ESQ.

GEORGE BLACK THOMPSON, ESQ.

JAMES MURPHY, ESQ.

HENRY DUDGEON, ESQ.

WILLIAM J. SMYLY, ESQ., M.D., Master.

T. P. CAIRNES, ESQ., J.P.

CHARLES E. MARTIN, ESQ.

JOHN RICHARDS ORPEN, ESQ.

WILLIAM J. GOULDING, ESQ., D.L.

JOHN MURPHY, ESQ.

* *Ex-officio* Governors.

Master of the Hospital :

W. J. SMYLY, M.D., F.R.C.P., L.M., Rotunda Hospital.
(*Electd November 1, 1889.*)

Consulting Physician :

JAMES LITTLE, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Consulting Surgeon :

(VACANT.)

Assistant Physicians :

ROBERT ALEXANDER FLYNN, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I.,
L.M.K.Q.C.P.I., L.M., Rotunda Hospital.

JOHN H. R. GLENN, M.D., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., UNIV. DUB.,
L.M., Rotunda Hospital.

Extra Assistant :

E. H. TWEEDY, L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., L.M., Rotunda Hospital.

Treasurer :

THE BANK OF IRELAND.

Secretary and Registrar :

WYNDHAM-QUIN FITZGERALD.

Chaplain :

REV. MARSHALL CLARKE VINCENT M.A.,
Morehampton Road.

Lady Superintendent :

Miss SARAH E. HAMPSON.

MASTERS OF THE ROTUNDA HOSPITAL

1. 1757-1759.—Bartholomew Mosse; Marble Bust of him in the Entrance Hall, and Portrait in Board Room.
2. 1760-1766.—Sir Fielding Ould.
3. 1767-1773.—William Collum, M.D.
4. 1774-1780.—Frederick Jebb, M.D.
5. 1781-1786.—Henry Rock, M.D.; died in Office.
6. 1787-1793.—Joseph Clarke, M.D.; Marble Bust of him in the Entrance Hall, and Portrait in Board Room.
7. 1794-1800.—Thomas Evory, M.D.
8. 1801-1807.—Thomas Kelly, M.D.; resigned Office.
9. 1808-1814.—Francis Hopkins, M.D.
10. 1815-1821.—Samuel B. Labatt, M.D.
11. 1822-1826.—John Pentland, M.D.; died in Office.
12. 1827-1833.—Robert Collins, M.D.
13. 1834-1840.—Evory Kennedy, M.D.
14. 1841-1847.—Charles Johnson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
15. 1848-1854.—Robert Shekleton, M.D., F.R.C.S.
16. 1855-1861.—A. H. M'Clintock, M.D., F.R.C.S.
17. 1862-1868.—John Denham, M.D., L.R.C.S.
18. 1869-1875.—George Johnstone, M.D.
19. 1876-1881.—Lombe Atthill, M.D., F.R.C.P.
20. 1882-1888.—Arthur V. Maean, M.B., F.R.C.P.
21. 1889.—Present Master, William J. Smyly, M.D., F.R.C.P.

SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin

THE history and statement of the foundation and present much-needed requirements of this Institution are intended as an appeal for aid to the sympathising, generous public. They are prepared in the interests of humanity, and full consideration is respectfully solicited thereto.

This is an appeal on behalf of great sufferers. And there are none more entitled to sympathy than women in the trying period of child-birth, or more entitled to have their sufferings lessened in every possible way by the application of every modern method for the relief of pain.

This most valuable charity has never, since its foundation in 1745, failed to command a lively interest in its behalf amongst our fellow-countrymen and women of every rank and persuasion, from the highest to the lowest ; this interest, it is to be hoped, will always continue.

This Hospital during the last 140 years has had a world-wide reputation as being one of the most valuable charitable and educational institutions in the kingdom. It would be a melancholy reflection, to have it now thought that anything should be left undone by those able to contribute and assist in maintaining the character it has deservedly acquired ; and this cannot be done without proper room, improved space, and full accommodation. These benefits can be best appreciated by those now advanced in years who can remember the terrors of surgery in their early days, before modern science had largely deprived it of its dangers and abolished its pain. The rich can command the application and benefits of these discoveries and remedies, but the poor cannot do so, save through the instrumentality of hospitals ; and nothing can contribute more to the happiness of others than the

advancement of such a cause as that now presented to the reader.

There is no charitable institution requiring medical education so pre-eminently as that in connection with the birth of children, since the chances of life to mother and child, and of their future health, depend on the skill of their attendants.

The Governors look with confidence to the charitable public to assist them in their present effort to carry out the much-needed improvements in this Institution, so that they may complete the great work they have in hand without encroaching on their present small invested capital.

The Institution owes its existence to the benevolent exertions of one individual—Doctor Bartholomew Mosse, born in 1712, son of the Rev. Thomas Mosse, Rector of Maryborough, Queen's County—who, in 1745, at his own private expense, opened a house in George's-lane (now George's-street, South) as an Hospital for the reception of poor lying-in women. This was the first Lying-in Hospital established in the British Dominions; and within the space of four and a-half years, as appears by the Charter hereinafter referred to, there were 1,240 women confined, and between 1745 and 1757, 3,975; during which whole time there had been no instance of any child exposed or murdered in the city or suburbs of Dublin.

Dr. Mosse is recorded to have often declared that “*the misery of the poor women of Dublin at the time of their lying-in could scarcely be conceived by anyone who had not been an eye-witness of their wretched circumstances. Their lodgings were generally in cold garrets, open to every wind, or in damp cellars, subject to floods from excessive rain: destitute of attendance, medicine, and often of proper food, by which hundreds perished, with their little infants.*” This description applies with little modification to modern Dublin.

Feeling that the House in George's-lane was in every way unsuited for the purposes intended, Dr. Mosse, in 1748, with his own restricted means, purchased 4 acres 1 rood of ground, forming the present Rotunda Gardens, on which stands the present Hospital, the first stone of which was laid with much pomp and ceremony by the then Lord Mayor of Dublin on the 4th of June, 1757—the birthday of George the Third. On the purchase of this ground and

in erecting this building Dr. Mosse exhausted his entire resources, and died on the 17th of February, 1759, in poverty, aged 47 years.

Appendix A gives a copy of the original Petition, presented in 1755 by Dr. Mosse to the Irish Parliament, which elicited the first grant of public money towards the use of this Hospital. On the 2nd of December, 1756, the Institution was incorporated by Royal Charter, granted by George the Second. The Preamble to the Charter recites as follows :

WHEREAS several of our Lords, Clergy, and Gentlemen of our Kingdom of *Ireland*, Benefactors of the Hospital in *George's-lane, Dublin*, for the relief of poor *Lying-in Women*, in Behalf of themselves and the rest of the Benefactors of the said Hospital, by their Petition to our Right Trusty and Right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor *Lionel Duke of Dorset*, then our Lieutenant General and General Governor of our said Kingdom, setting forth, that in many Parts of our said Kingdom, but more especially in the City and Suburbs of the City of *Dublin*, there are always many poor and distressed Women great with Child, who, by the Sickness, Death, Absence, Neglect, or extreme Poverty of their Husbands, wholly depend on their own daily Work, for even common Neecessaries ; and are in Lying-in, frequently both themselves and Infants lost, not only by the difficulty of obtaining the Care and Attendance of some skilful Person, but even through the want of such Covering, Lodging, and Sustenance as are necessary for Women in that condition ; many instances of which (if required) could be produced, more especially in the case of Wives and Widows of the Soldiers and Sailors of our Army and Navy.

II. And that already a considerable Sum has been collected and many Persons of Quality and Distinction, as well as others, had declared their Intentions to contribute largely towards the Building and Supporting an Hospital for the Reception and Relief of all poor and distressed Lying-in Women, as soon as We should be graciously pleased to grant Letters Patent for erecting such Hospital. That several Legacies had been bequeathed to the same Purpose, to be paid by Executors, when such Hospital shall be properly established. That such Hospital, when established, will be a means not only of preserving the Lives and relieving the Miseries of numberless Lying-in Women, but also of preventing that most unnatural (though too frequent) Practise of abandoning, or perhaps murdering new-born Infants. And that it may prevent such Gentlemen as intend to practise Midwifery in our said Kingdom,

from going abroad for Instruction. That by admitting and instructing in such Hospital, Women, who, after some time spent there, being duly Qualified, may settle in such Parts of our said Kingdom, as most stand in need of such Persons, it will be a means of preventing the unhappy Effects owing to the Ignorance of the Generality of Country Midwives. That by preserving the Lives of so many Infants, who, in all Probability, must otherwise perish, it will increase the Number of our Subjects in our said Kingdom.

That such a Charter as is desired will be of great Benefit and Advantage to our said Kingdom of *Ireland*.

XVII. And said Charter further Authorized and Directed that the Master of the Hospital for the Time being, be always some experienced Practitioner in Midwifery, and that he shall have two Assistant Men Midwives, to be proposed by him the said Master, and to be approved of by the then sitting Committee. And that all Students in Physic, Surgeons, or Apprentices to Surgeons, and all such others, whether Men or Women, as intend to practise Midwifery, and shall be approved of by the said Master, shall and may have full liberty to attend the said Hospital, and be instructed under the said Master and his two Assistants.

By this Charter the Hospital is placed under the management of 60 Governors and Guardians—10 *ex-officio* and 50 elected by the entire body—the ten *ex-officio* being the Lord Lieutenant, the Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Commander of the Forces, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Archdeacon, the Recorder, and the High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, and the Earls of Kildare for the time being. The other fifty Governors are given on page 6.

The Rotunda Hospital was originally founded for lying-in patients only, but it has now developed from being a mere Hospital for relieving those brought within its walls for confinement to an institution consisting of six branches :—

1. The Parent Lying-in Hospital.
2. The Auxiliary Hospital for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.
3. The Extern Maternity.
4. The Daily Dispensary for Out-patients.
5. The Male Education Branch.
6. The Female Education Branch.

In order to create funds for maintaining the parent Institution during the last quarter of the last century various courses were resorted to, amongst them, four Acts of Parliament were passed in 1772, 1785, 1786, and 1787—being those passed 11 & 12 George III., chap. 11; 25 George III., chap. 43; 26 George III., chap. 43; and 27 George III.; a tax was imposed on and derived from Sedan chairs, of £1 5s. 6d. each, and the registry thereof, dated 1st February, 1787, shows that 258 Sedan chairs paid such annual tax, amounting to £440 yearly, but which ceased early this century; also a small annual tax became payable from each house surrounding the square towards the support of the Hospital.

Within the walls of this Hospital since it was opened,
231,732 women

have been confined, as proved by accurate records kept, showing the date of every confinement, and the birth of every child, whether male or female.

The following return taken from the four last Annual Reports shows the progress of the work done during the last twenty-two years, not only amongst the poor of the city and county of Dublin, but amongst those coming from all parts of Ireland, who seek in large numbers admission to its wards —

For Year ended 31st March	..	1869	1879	1889	1890	1891	1892
Admitted into Lying-in Hospital	..	1,290	1,326	1,538	1,599	1,526	1,612
Admitted into the Auxiliary Hospital for Diseases peculiar to Women	..	160	368	417	338	427	426
Total	..	1,450	1,694	1,955	1,937	1,953	2,038
Attended during child-birth at their own homes (Extern Maternity)	..	206	833	1,662	1,687	1,845	1,838
Attendances at the Hospital Dis- pensary	2,000	3,131	10,662	9,268	8,624	9,532

From the foregoing table it is evident that there has been no falling off in the number of sick and suffering poor who have participated in the benefits conferred by the charity.

The income of the Hospital is now chiefly derived from the proceeds of bequests made at different times by charitable individuals, also by annual subscriptions from the public, from the profits of the Rotunda rooms and grounds,

besides an annual grant from Government. But its income has been seriously affected during the past four years by the Corporation of Dublin having suspended the payment of the annual grant (£250) which for many years previously the Institution had uninterruptedly received.

In Appendix H will be found the periods when, and circumstances under which, the Round Room and buildings adjacent thereto were built, in order to create an income for maintaining the parent Hospital or Institution as a benefactor to womankind, and Appendix G shows the progress of the work done between 1874 and 1892 inclusive.

During the existence of this Institution it has never been more usefully and actively occupied than now in relieving the suffering poor, especially of the city and county of Dublin, and in educating students and nurses. Anything that would retard its progress would be a national calamity.

It is an interesting fact that the bye-laws framed in pursuance of the Charter by the Board of Governors on the 28th of January, 1786, provided that the resident male pupils should not at any time exceed six, and the female pupils four in each year, two at a time.

Now, however, the amount of work done has so largely increased that it has been found necessary to increase these to fourteen male resident pupils, and twenty-four pupil midwives.

The new building has become indispensable—

1. To provide accommodation for the increased number of nurses required, who hitherto have been compelled to sleep in the wards with the patients.
2. To provide a new hospital for diseases of women, instead of the present building, which is quite unsuitable, and dangerous in case of fire.
3. To provide increased and improved sanitary accommodation.
4. To provide a modern lift and other appliances for the comfortable conveyance of patients to the wards.

Modern civilization and improvements in the internal management of hospitals render it indispensable for the welfare of the patients that all such institutions should keep abreast of the times by employing the most recent discoveries for the alleviation of suffering, and that the male and female rising generation should be educated, so

that when they are sent through the world it is hoped they may be examples in observation, courtesy, sympathy, thrift, punctuality, zeal, and tidiness, in addition to being efficient in their medical education.

In 1856 was passed the Act 19 & 20 Victoria, chap. 110, creating annual Government Inspectors of all the Hospitals in Dublin receiving Parliamentary Grants since, and under which an annual inspection has been had, and report thereon issued respecting this Hospital, and attention has therein repeatedly been drawn to the insufficient and unsuitable accommodation for various purposes, and like attention has been directed by the annual reports, for some years past, of the Visitors appointed annually by the Council of the Dublin Hospital Sunday Fund, founded in 1874, to report on each hospital participating in the benefits of that Fund. The importance to this Institution of these reports renders it essential that the work, for which funds are now being sought, should not be further postponed.

The Rotunda, and Public Rooms attached thereto, vary greatly in size, so as to meet every requirement, as shown by the Map.* They were built, and formerly produced a good annual revenue for the support of the charity, but have not been, for some years past, as productive as they should have been, because they have not had the necessary comforts to be found in modern buildings used for like purposes, and it is hoped that the funds now sought for, and that will be contributed, will enable this great want to be supplied, which will aid materially in creating an annual income for the Charity.

* Not printed in this edition.

APPENDIX A

THE CASE

OF

BARTHOLOMEW MOSSE, OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN,
SURGEON AND LICENTIATE IN MIDWIFERY, 1755.

*Humbly offered to the consideration of the Honourable House of
Commons.*

SHEWETH,

That on or about the 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1745, the said Bartholomew Mosse, being encouraged thereto by several of his friends and other well-disposed persons, opened an hospital in George's-lane, in the city of Dublin, for the reception and relief of poor and distressed lying-in women, furnished with twenty-eight beds, and other necessaries in proportion.

That from the opening of the said hospital to the 30th September last, 3,674 women, with proper certificates of their poverty and good character, have been admitted, and safely delivered of 1,948 boys and 1,798 girls, in all 3,746 children; 72 of said women having had twins.

That many of said women were so circumstanced by the sickness, death, absence, neglect, or extreme poverty of their husbands, as to depend wholly upon their own daily work for even the common necessaries, and several of them must otherwise in all probability, have with their infants been lost without the assistance of some skilful person, and the attendance, covering, lodging, and sustenance necessary for women in their condition. Many instances of such the said Bartholomew Mosse can produce, more especially amongst the wives and widows of the soldiers and sailors of his Majesty's army and navy.

That the said hospital has been a means of stopping or lessening that most unnatural, though formerly frequent, practice of abandoning, or perhaps murdering, new-born infants; for, since the first opening of the said hospital, there have been few or no instances of a child exposed or murdered within the city or suburbs of Dublin.

That such hospital being established in this city makes it unnecessary for such gentlemen as intend to practise mid-

wifery to resort to France or other foreign parts for instruction and experience in this branch, some such having already been instructed in said hospital, and applications are daily made by others for the same purpose.

That women with proper recommendations from persons of credit are admitted into said hospital, and regularly instructed, who, being duly qualified, remove with proper certificates into the several parts of this kingdom, to whom the poor, in difficult cases, may apply for assistance, and the rich in the remoter parts of this kingdom may securely trust to the care of their delivery.

That the said hospital in George's-lane, Dublin, was the first of the kind attempted in any part of his Majesty's dominions, and that the great usefulness thereof being immediately observed, application was made in the year 1747, by several well-disposed persons in London, to the directors of the said hospital for their plan, scheme, and regulations, which were accordingly transmitted to them, and an hospital established in the year following in London, on the same plan and regulations; since which time two other hospitals for lying-in women have been opened in the city of London, all of which have received the greatest encouragement from the public.

That several persons of quality and distinction, as well as others, have declared their intentions to contribute largely towards the support of the said hospital; and several legacies have been bequeathed to the same purpose, to be paid by executors when such hospital shall be properly established. And the more effectually to encourage and promote the said charity, several of the lords, clergy, and gentlemen of this kingdom have, by their petition, applied for his Majesty's Royal Charter, to incorporate such persons as his Majesty should think fit to be governors and guardians of the said hospital; and thereupon his Majesty, being graciously pleased to encourage so laudable an undertaking, did, by his letter to the Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, direct Letters Patent to be passed under his Great Seal of Ireland for that purpose, which are now passing through the proper offices.

That the said Bartholomew Mosse finding the said hospital in George's-lane too small for the relief of the numbers of women daily applying for admittance, and being convinced of the great usefulness of this charity, and encouraged by the success which had attended it, was induced to take a lease of a piece of ground in Great Britain-street, containing 4 acres and 40 perches, from William Naper, Esq., the rear of which he has laid out in a garden for the entertainment of the public and in the front has built a large and commodious hospital,

capable of containing 150 beds, which, at a moderate computation, will relieve 2,500 women and as many children annually; the attie storey whereof is already finished for the reception of patients, and the whole may in a short time be completed according to the original plan, ready to be produced to the honourable House of Commons.

That the lease of the said ground is to the said Bartholomew Mosse, his heirs and assigns, at the yearly rent of £70, and for three lives, with a covenant of renewal for ever, at a peppercorn on the fall of each life, and that all the expenses attending the laying out, planting, and finishing the said garden, building a coffee-room and orchestra, and supplying the whole with iron, woodwork, globes, &c., have been already defrayed by the profits arising from the same except to the sum of £474 10s., which in all probability will be also cleared by the profits of the next season, and the said garden will, at the lowest computation from thenceforward, produce £400 yearly towards the support of the said hospital and charity. And was the said Bartholomew Mosse to consider the said ground (independent of that part whereon the hospital stands) as his own private property, the same would produce yearly £400 net ground rent, which, at twenty-five years' purchase, is of the value of £10,000.

That the said Bartholomew Mosse, in order to secure the said garden and hospital for ever to the use and support of the said charity did, on or about the 1st day of January, 1749, execute a declaration of trust, and make over the same to three gentlemen for that purpose; which declaration of trust, as also the said original lease from the said William Naper, Esq., have been long since duly registered according to the statute in such case made and provided.

That the several benefactions, subscriptions, and legacies given and bequeathed to the said Hospital from its first opening to the 30th of September last, together with the disbursement, the number of women relieved, and children born, and all other particulars relative thereto, are fully set forth in the state of the said hospital hereunto annexed.

That the said Bartholomew Mosse hath laboured under many and great difficulties in the support of the said charitable institution, and in carrying on the building of the said new hospital, and cannot finish the same without the aid of the honourable House of Commons, having already been obliged to expend thereon a considerable sum of money out of his own private fortune.

Affixed to the foregoing is an account in detail giving name

and date of all sums received by Dr. Mosse for the use of the hospital in George's-lane from its first opening on 25th March, 1745, to 30th September, 1755, amount, £11,694 15s. 9½*d.*; also an account in detail of the disbursements for the use and maintenance of the above hospital from the above period, amount, £3,531 8s. 1*d.*, and showing the balance £8,163 7s. 8½*d.*, which was expended on the new building in Great Britain-street; also an abstract in detail of the whole expenses of building the new hospital in Great Britain-street, amount, £13,993 12s. 9*d.*, less the above sum of £8,163 7s. 8½*d.*, leaving balance unprovided for work done and to be done, £5,830 5s. 0½*d.*

To the above was added the following List of the Legacies bequeathed to the Charity (but not to be expended in the building) to be paid to the Governors so soon as his Majesty's Royal Charter is passed:—

	£	s.	d.
1747 Sir Richard Levinge, Bart...	600	0	0
1750 Mrs. Smith	500	0	0
1751 Rev. Mr. Worroll	500	0	0
1751 Thomas Prior, Esq.	60	0	0
1752 Hon. Mrs. Catherine Conolly ..	50	0	0
1752 Mrs. Hall (widow of the Rev. Dr. Hall)	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,810	0	0

There was also added thereto a statement of all the patients and from what Parish in Dublin, or different other parts of the kingdom, or from England, Scotland, or the Isle of Man, the women admitted to the Hospital, in George's-lane, in number 3,674, had come; and of the children born, 1,948 were boys, 1,798 girls, and 72 having had twins, the males being 11 to 10 of females, and the respective ages of the women being from

16 to 21	355
21 to 31	2,336
31 to 41	899
41 to 54	84
	<hr/>
	3,674

Also, there was affixed to the foregoing the following:—

We, the Clergy and Churchwardens of said city, being thoroughly sensible of the public benefit which ariseth to the kingdom in general, and more particularly to this city, from the Lying-in Hospital in George's-lane, take leave to recommend the support thereof to the public.

We observe that, generally, the habitations of the working poor in this city is only one room, and a family, or perhaps more, therein; where, when the wife is in labour, and sometimes before and after, the work of that room must be suspended; whereby not only the ordinary expenses must be continued but even extraordinary must accrue for the use of the lying-in woman; and yet no work is carried on to support them, for fear of disturbing the woman, which frequently throws poor families as objects of distress, on the parish, and the handiwork for the time is totally lost. Therefore, this Hospital, besides the humanity of relief, may continue workmen at their business, for the service of the public, and remove one common excuse for idleness.

We further observe, that the condition of the wives of soldiers, sailors, menial servants, and labourers—more especially when they are left widows with child—is so deplorable that they frequently have either no lodging for their reception in their distress, or are obliged to lie in ruinous, untenanted houses, destitute of all conveniences—of clothes, fire, &c.—to the manifest danger of themselves and children.

We have constantly recommended such poor women as have offered themselves to us, and against whom we discovered no objection, who have been most readily received into said Hospital, and who have always made grateful and public acknowledgments of the general good treatment and relief they have received therein.

As the necessities of the above-mentioned objects cannot be supplied by the ordinary charitable contributions in our respective parishes, we are induced to recommend this Hospital to public benevolence from our knowledge and experience of the benefit which so many poor objects receive from so charitable an institution.

[To this were affixed the names of the Ministers, Curates, and Churchwardens of the 18 Parishes of the City, and most of the County of Dublin.]

APPENDIX B

List of former Annual Benefactors whose Coats of Arms and Names are now in the Wards on Tablets, 2 ft. 8½ in. × 2 ft. 1 in.

WARD No. 1.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.
LORD-PRIMATE ROKEBY.
EARL OF CHARLEMONT.
EARL OF KINGSTON.
ALEXANDER JAFFRAY, ESQ.
BENJAMIN LEE GUINNESS, ESQ.
RIGHT HON. H. T. CLEMENTS.
R. H. L. GARDINER, ESQ.
MRS. LETITIA MOORE.

WARD No. 2.

THE RIGHT HON. L. GARDINER.
THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS ORD.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, ESQ.
EARL OF CALEDON.
WILLIAM RATHBORNE.

WARD No. 3.

ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL, 1789.
REV. DR. SMYTH.
GEORGE PUTLAND, ESQ.
JOHN LATOUCHE, ESQ.
JOHN DAVID LATOUCHE, ESQ.
PETER LATOUCHE, ESQ.
SIR ROBERT SHAW, BART.
CHARLES COBBE, ESQ.
JOHN ROGERSON, ESQ.

WARD No. 4.

EARL OF BECTIVE.
EARL OF LONGFORD.
VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT.
VISCOUNT LANGFORD.
LORD KILTARTON.
RANDELL MACDONNELL, ESQ.
VERY REV. H. U. TIGHE, D.D.
THOMAS MAUNSELL, ESQ.

FRANCIS HIGGINS, ESQ.

HON. MR. BURY.

WARD No. 5.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.
VISCOUNT DILLON.
SIR JOHN K. JAMES, BART.
THOMAS JOHN WHITE, ESQ.
FRANCIS BLAKE KNOX, ESQ.
JOSEPH CLARKE, ESQ., M.D.
RALPH S. CUSACK, ESQ.
HON. JUDGE KELLY.

WARD No. 6.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
DUKE OF RUTLAND.
DUKE OF BEDFORD.
MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM
THOMAS PRESTON, ESQ.

WARD No. 7.

EARL OF BELMORE.
MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.
ROBERT ROSS, ESQ.
HON. THOMAS PELHAM.
MRS. WALCOT.

WARD No. 8.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE, BART.
REV. MR. WORRALL.
RICHARD BUSHEL, ESQ.
GEORGE BURROUGHS, ESQ.
JOHN ARCHDALL, ESQ.
WILLIAM POLE, ESQ.
TOPHAM MITCHELL, ESQ.
MRS. ALICE SMITH.

· APPENDIX C

Resolution of the Board of Governors and Guardians, and Petition to Parliament against a Bill then pending therein respecting the Dublin Hospitals, 28th June, 1856.

RESOLVED :—“ That the Petition now read be approved of, and that an engrossed copy, with the seal of the Corporation affixed, be forthwith forwarded to Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons; and that John Vanee, Esq., M.P., and the Members of the University of Dublin be requested to support its prayer.”

PETITION

*To the Right Honourable, &c., &c., in Parliament assembled.
The Petition of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Relief of Poor Lying-in Women in Dublin.*

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your Petitioners have perceived that a Bill is now before your Honourable House, entitled, A Bill for the Better Regulation of the House of Industry Hospitals, and other Hospitals in Dublin, supported wholly or in part by Parliamentary Grants.

That the Hospital for the relief of poor Lying-in Women in Dublin was incorporated by Royal Charter in the thirtieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second, whereby the Governors and Guardians of the said Corporation, in perpetual suecession, were fully empowered, amongst other things, to direct, manage, and transact all the business affairs, estate, and effects of the said Corporation, and to take in, relieve, and discharge poor Lying-in Women, according to such rules and directions as should be made and established from time to time by General Courts of the said Corporation; and, further, to make all such Bye-laws as they should think meet for the well governing of the said Corporation.

That in pursuance of such powers, your Petitioners and their Predecessors have ever diligently applied themselves to the efficient and upright management of the business and estate of the said Corporation.

That the Grants of money received by the said Corporation

from the bounty of Parliament have for several years past undergone such progressive diminution, that the Grant now annually appropriated toward the support of the said Hospital does not amount to one-sixth of that formerly received, and constitutes not one-sixth of the entire present Income of the said Hospital.

That, in consideration of the purposes for which the said Hospital was founded, and of the great public good which it has confessedly achieved, under the management of its Governors, and the superintending care of a succession of Masters and Assistants, whose names are conspicuous amongst those of the most learned and eminent practitioners of their day, large Benefactions and Bequests have been from time to time made to the said Corporation in aid of the Funds of the said Hospital, whereby a large Private Income has been realised towards its maintenance.

That your Petitioners believe that the transfer of the control and management of the said Hospital, and its said Funds, to any other body than the Governors and Guardians to whom they have been committed, would be in violation of the intentions of the Benefactors of the said Hospital from the earliest period, many of whose contributions towards the building and supporting the said Hospital were expressly declared to have been made upon the faith and existence of said Charter.

That all the accounts of the said Hospital have been regularly audited by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, by whom no dissatisfaction has at any time been expressed, in relation to the management of the accounts, or the expenditure of the said Hospital.

That, under the authority both of Parliament and of the Executive Government, various inquiries have been held into the condition and management of the said Hospital, resulting in uniform testimony to the excellence of its management, and the success of its operations, over a period of one hundred years: so that, as an Hospital and a School of Midwifery, it now holds a deserved and acknowledged pre-eminence.

That it has been the steadfast aim of your Petitioners and their Predecessors to carry out the wisely-conceived intentions of Doctor Mosse, the distinguished Founder of the said Hospital, and the requirements of the Charter: upon the strict observance of which your Petitioners are convinced by past experience that the stability and prosperity of the Hospital mainly depend.

That the operation of the said Bill now before your Honourable House, if passed into a law, would be to abrogate the said

Charter, by transferring from your Petitioners and their Successors to a Body to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the power of making general rules for the government of said Hospital, amongst others in the City of Dublin, and by thus superseding, in the absence of any charge of neglect or incompetence, the powers heretofore enjoyed, and faithfully and successfully executed, by the said Governors and Guardians under their said Charter.

That your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honourable House may be pleased to reject the said Bill, so far as it tends in any respect to interfere with the rights of your Petitioners, and the provisions of their said Charter of incorporation.

And your Petitioners as in duty, &c., &c.

[Seal of the Corporation.]

APPENDIX D

Copy Extracts from the Reply by the Secretary of the Governors of the Lying-in Hospital to a Letter received from Colonel Larcom, the Under-Secretary, enclosing (by direction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant) the Report, dated 4th December, 1855, of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Dublin Hospitals, and desiring to be informed whether the Governors were prepared to agree to such modifications of the existing arrangement, as were proposed by the Commissioners.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL,
23rd February, 1856.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I am directed by the Governors of the Lying-in Hospital to state to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the Board of the Hospital met on the 15th instant, and held adjourned meetings on the 19th and 22nd instant, to consider his Excellency's communication in connection with the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Dublin Hospitals. Having given the several propositions contained in that Report their best and most anxious consideration, the Governors trust to be permitted to offer thereon a full statement of their views :—

Whilst the Governors are, on the one hand, sincerely desirous of meeting the views of enlightened and unbiassed men, such as the Commissioners of Inquiry appointed by his Excellency, they feel themselves, on the other hand, constrained by their own experience, and that of those under whose guardianship and control this Hospital has uninterruptedly prospered, not lightly to depart from the system which has proved so efficient in securing the objects of its Founder and the benefit of the public.

The Governors have, with the highest gratification, observed the just testimony given by the Commissioners to the general arrangements of the Hospital, and the manner in which the patients are treated ; which is, indeed, only a reiteration of the opinion on several occasions expressed by former Commissions of Inquiry ; they have, therefore, viewed with some

surprise the recommendation of the Commissioners, that a fundamental change should be made in the constitution of the Corporation—a change going so far as to involve an important alteration of the Charter under which this Hospital has flourished for a century, and has confessedly fulfilled the purposes for which it was instituted. . . .

To the adoption of the proposition of the Commissioners, that the number of the Governors should be unlimited, the Board entertain very strong and decided objections—opposed, as it is, to the express provisions of the Charter of the Hospital, and the intentions of its Founder. They feel that the experience of 100 years has proved the enactments of that Charter to have been most wisely and judiciously framed ; and although various Commissioners have—after most minute and careful investigation—reported on the state of the Institution, and borne the highest testimony to its public utility and the excellence of its management, not one of them has heretofore raised any objection to the number of Governors being limited to 60 ; nor does it appear to be the opinion of the present Commissioners that such limitation has been productive of injury to the interests of the Charity. The Governors furthermore conceive that any change in the fundamental constitution of the Hospital, would be calculated to shake public confidence in the stability and character of the Institution, and would be unjust towards those who, on the faith of the Charter, have contributed or bequeathed large sums of money towards its endowment and future support. The proposed change would be at best an experiment disapproved of by those who have had the longest experience in the working of the Hospital, as one that might irreparably injure its welfare, and as tending to augment, rather than remedy any evil to which the present system may be exposed. . . .

The mode pursued in the election of every Governor, excepting, of course, the *ex-officio* ones, is as follows :—He is proposed at any Board by two of the existing Governors, but can only be elected at one of the quarterly Charter Boards, for which every Governor receives a regular summons, informing him of the name and address of the candidate, together with the names of his proposer and seconder. To constitute a quorum on the day of ballot, seven Governors, at least, must be present—two-thirds of whom must concur to insure an election. If elected, he cannot take his seat on the Board till their next meeting ; and, furthermore, the usage of the Hospital has been, that no Governor shall have a vote at the election of Master who has not been on the Board for two years. On the occasion of the last election for Master, there

was no Governor present who had not been a member of the Board for at least two years and a-half. . . .

The Governors have also to observe that the statement in the Commissioners' Report, representing the average annual income of the Hospital from Parliamentary Grants for the last five years to be £915, is incorrect, such average income having been only £600.

And even out of this sum £400 is annually absorbed in paying the interest on £11,000 (Irish), which was raised upon debentures, with the full sanction of the Government of that day (1790), under Act of Parliament (30 George III., chap. 36), for the purpose of building the Rotunda public rooms.

In conclusion, the Governors feel most grateful to his Excellency for the expression of his readiness "to recommend to Parliament the sum of £700 for this Hospital." and trusting they have not entered at too great length into the circumstances and reasons herein detailed, they respectfully submit them to his Excellency's consideration, in the full assurance that the wisdom and propriety of declining to unsettle utterly—and as it appears to them, without reasonable justification—an institution which has securely rested and prospered upon a foundation tried by the test of time, and the matured judgment of those best qualified to decide upon its merits, may be recognised by his Excellency, and the Commissioners, with whom the Governors regret they had not an opportunity of further conferring, before the completion of their Report to his Excellency.

APPENDIX E

The Rotunda Lying-in Hospital and its history is thus described in the Report, dated April 4th, 1887, of the Commissioners appointed by Government in June, 1885, to inquire into the management and working of the Dublin Hospitals requiring grants from Public Funds.

We quote the following account of the origin of this institution from the report of Messrs. La Touche, Disney, and Renny :—

This establishment was originally planned and carried into effect by Doctor Bartholomew Mosse, under whose auspices a house for the reception of a few poor lying-in women was first opened in Great George's Street, in this city. The present Hospital in Great Britain Street was erected by the enthusiastic exertions of the same humane individual, who surmounted innumerable difficulties and personal hardships to the ruin of his pecuniary circumstances, in accomplishing his great design. It was incorporated by Charter in 1756, and patients were first received into it in the latter end of the year 1757, and in the following year, it appears by the registry kept at the Hospital, that no less than 454 women were received into it, and obtained that relief which their situation required.

The Charter sets forth that the Hospital was established as—

A means (1), not only of preserving the lives and relieving the miseries of numberless lying-in women, but also of preventing that most unnatural (though too frequent) practice of abandoning, or perhaps murdering, new-born infants ; (2), of preventing such gentlemen as intend to practise midwifery in the Kingdom of Ireland from going abroad for instruction ; and (3), of preventing the unhappy effects, owing to the ignorance of the generality of country midwives, by affording instruction to women, who, when duly qualified, may settle in such parts of the Kingdom as most stand in need of such persons.

These two objects—the relief of suffering and the advancement of medical knowledge—have been attained in a marked degree in the case of this Institution.

It is needless for us to speak of its usefulness as a Lying-in Hospital, but it will be of interest as well as gratifying to refer to evidence showing the high reputation which it has always borne on the Continent as a teaching centre.

In his evidence before the Select Committee of 1854, Dr. William Daniel Moore read extracts from the writings of foreign medical men embodying their views with reference to the Medical School of Dublin. The first testimony which he read was that of Professor Levy, of Copenhagen, who was sent over by the Government of Denmark to report on the system of obstetric instruction in London and Dublin. Having given

a detailed description of the several Midwifery Hospitals of the former city, and spoken of their favourable sanitary condition, the author deploras the great deficiency of opportunity in London for obstetric education, and then observes :—

As an extremely interesting contrast I now rejoice to be able to conduct the reader to Dublin, where we not only find one of the largest and best lying-in institutions in Europe, but where at the same time instruction forms an essential part of the working of the obstetric establishments.

Dr. Michaelis, of Kiel, shortly afterwards confirmed Professor Levy's testimony by publishing a translation of his essays in place of any original observations of his own. Professor Trye, of Christiania, also spoke in high testimony of the Rotunda Hospital, while Dr. Arneth, of Vienna, bore testimony to the character of the Dublin School in general, and the obstetric department in the following terms :—

One of the principal attractions of the Dublin School, which is so highly esteemed on the Continent, and which has of late years, through Carmichael, Stokes, Graves, and Corrigan, drawn so much attention to itself, is the great Lying-in Hospital, which in the number of births is indeed inferior to our Institute, but about equals the Parisian Maternité and the establishment at Prague. The Dublin School of Midwifery is, properly speaking, the only one of importance in Great Britain.

Dr. Arneth went on to describe

The admirable arrangements, the extreme cleanliness, and excellent ventilation of the Dublin Hospital by which, under Providence, a mortality infinitely less than that of the Austrian and Parisian institutions, and considerably below that at the small Lying-in Hospital in London, had been attained.

Other distinguished men, Germans, Italians, and Americans, have borne like testimony.

It is true that Dr. Moore's evidence was given more than thirty years ago ; but, while the systematic instruction given in the great foreign schools has born rich fruit in the interval, the fame of the Rotunda Hospital is still world-wide, and attracts thither students from all quarters of the globe. This high reputation which the exertions and abilities of former masters have won for the institution, both as an Hospital and a teaching centre, is fully maintained by the present master, Dr. Arthur V. Macan, who, having been a student in Vienna and Berlin, is well aware of the importance of keeping pace with the progress of modern science.

According to his evidence, the teaching power of the Hospital would appear to have increased of late years. When he held the office of Assistant Master, in 1874, the number of cases in the house was 1,593, while in 1884 it was 1,774, showing an increase of nearly 200 cases. In the dispensary, which is held every

morning, the number of cases treated in 1884 was 8,740, as compared with 3,003 in the year 1874, being an increase in the eleven years of nearly 300 per cent.

The out cases of midwifery—persons attended by the Hospital Staff in their own homes—numbered only 95 in 1874, while in 1884 they numbered 1,629. In connection with these figures it is satisfactory to find that this greatly increased work has been effected at a very little increase of cost, because the increase of work has been for the most part confined to the dispensary and extern maternity departments, the administration of which involves only an expenditure of £50 for the clinical clerk's salary, £20 for the apothecary, and the cost price of the medicines issued, so that practically the expenditure on these departments is not £100 a year above what it was ten years ago.

Whether, then, we regard this Hospital as an institution for “preserving life and relieving misery,” or in its world-wide character as a great teaching centre, we believe that it would be difficult to find another institution in Dublin more deserving of public support. It is pre-eminently a national institution, and as such should commend itself to all classes and creeds.

APPENDIX F

Grand Bazaar, Fete, and Fancy Fair, IN AID OF ROTUNDA HOSPITAL,

Held March 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1891.

Patronesses:

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF ZETLAND.	THE COUNTESS OF MAYO.
HER SERENE HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.	THE COUNTESS OF GAINSBOROUGH.
THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS.	THE VISCOUNTESS POWERSCOURT.
THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER.	THE VISCOUNTESS MONCK.
THE DUCHESS OF ABERCORN.	THE VISCOUNTESS WOLSELEY.
THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.	THE LADY ARDILAUN.
THE MARCHIONESS OF ORMONDE.	THE LADY EDITH ASHLEY.
THE LADY RACHAEL BUTLER.	THE LADY INCHQUIN.
THE LADY VICTORIA HAMILTON.	LADY CASTLEMAINE.
THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGTON.	LADY TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.
THE COUNTESS OF GRANARD.	DOWAGER LADY CAREW.
THE COUNTESS OF DONOUGHMORE.	EMILY LADY CAREW.
THE COUNTESS OF CALEDON.	LADY CAREW.
THE COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY.	LADY ASHBOURNE.
THE COUNTESS OF RANFURLEY.	LADY IVEAGH.
	LADY RIDGEWAY.
	LADY CHAPMAN.

Council:

SIR PERCY GRACE, BART.	J. M. LOWRY, ESQ.
STEWART WOODHOUSE, ESQ., M.D.	ANDREW HORNE, ESQ., M.D.
MARCUS TERTIUS MOSES, ESQ.	ALFRED SMITH, ESQ., M.D.
LOMBE ATTHILL, ESQ., M.D.	GEORGE SCRIVEN, ESQ., M.D.
GEORGE DRURY, ESQ.	ROBERT FLYNN, ESQ., M.D.
HENRY DUDGEON, ESQ.	W. J. SYMES, ESQ., C.E.
MATT. ISACKE, ESQ.	S. P. BOYD, ESQ.
WILLIAM J. SMYLY, ESQ., M.D., Master, Rotunda Hospital.	

Raffling Committee:

SIR PERCY GRACE, BART., J.P., D.L.	WILLIAM S. BAGOT, ESQ., M.D.
ROBERT SHEKLETON, ESQ., Q.C.	RICHARD A. HAYES, ESQ., M.D.
MASTER COURTENAY.	

Hon. Secs.:

W. S. BAGOT, ESQ., M.D., Rotunda Hospital.	H. C. TWEEDY, ESQ., M.D., 7 Clare Street.
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Sundry Stallholders.

Flower Stall.—HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER AND LADY RIDGEWAY
Stall No. 1.—HON. MRS. M'CALMONT, MRS. ST. LEGER MOORE, AND MRS. AYLMER

„ *No. 2.*—HON. MRS. CHUTE, MRS. J. H. FRANKS, AND MRS. J. SMYLY

„ *No. 3.*—HON. MRS. SMYLY, HON. ELIZABETH PLUNKET, MRS. THOMAS GREENE, AND MRS. JAMES PENROSE

„ *No. 4.*—MRS. SHEKLETON

„ *No. 5.*—LADY GRACE, MRS. POWER LALOR, AND MRS. C. MARTIN

„ *No. 6.*—MRS. H. C. TWEEDY, MRS. GRIMSHAW

„ *No. 7.*—MRS. REEVES, MRS. PHILIP CHENEVIX TRENCH, MRS. G. V. HART, MRS. HARRY WARREN

„ *No. 8.*—MRS. GEO. BROOKE, MRS. CHARLES HAMILTON, MRS. JAMES M'CALMONT, MRS. H. MALONE

„ *No. 9.*—THE COUNTESS OF GAINSBOROUGH, LADY LANGFORD, THE LADY CONSTANCE BELLINGHAM, MRS. GERALD DEASE, MRS. CONOLLY of Castletown

„ *No. 10.*—MRS. W. J. SMYLY, MISS BUTLER, AND MISS TWEEDY

Country Produce Stall.—MRS. A. HAMILTON, MRS. CLEMENTS, AND MRS. GEORGE STEWART

Refreshment Stall.—MRS. FRENCH, MRS. ORR, MRS. SWANZY, MISS ISACKE

Theatricals.—MRS. JAMES PENROSE, MRS. FREDERICK KIDD

Tableaux Vivants.—MRS. KENDAL FRANKS

List of County Honorary Secretaries.

<i>Antrim,</i>	MRS. JAS. M'CALMONT	<i>Limerick,</i>	LADY SPAIGHT
<i>Armagh,</i>	THE LADY MARGARET STRONGE	<i>Londonderry,</i>	MRS. SMYLY
<i>Carlow</i>	MRS. BRUEN 'MISS MAY	<i>Longford,</i>	MRS. BOND
<i>Cavan,</i>	MRS. BURROWES, of Stradone.	<i>Louth,</i>	MRS. HERCULES M'DONNELL
<i>Clare,</i>	MRS. SYNGE	<i>Meath,</i>	MRS. BROWNLOW
<i>Cork,</i>	MRS. FRENCH	<i>Queen's Co.,</i>	MISS FLORENCE STAPLES
<i>Donegal,</i>	MRS. JOHNSTON	<i>Roscommon,</i>	MRS. PLUNKET O'FARRELL
<i>Down,</i>	MRS. GRAY	<i>Sligo,</i>	MRS. PERCEVAL
<i>Galway,</i>	THE COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY	<i>Tipperary,</i>	LADY DUNALLEY
<i>Kerr</i>	LADY VENTRY 'MRS. GEORGE HICKSON	<i>Waterford,</i>	(THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD 'MRS. GOFF
<i>Kildare,</i>	MRS. ST. LEGER MOORE	<i>Westmeath,</i>	LADY CASTLEMAINE
<i>Kilkenny,</i>	MRS. CROFTON	<i>Wexford,</i>	LADY CAREW
<i>King's County,</i>	MISS WALLER		(MRS. M. T. MOSES
<i>Leitrim,</i>	THE COUNTESS OF KINGSTON	<i>Wicklow,</i>	'MRS. WELLINGTON (DARLEY

Rotunda Hospital Receipts from Special Appeal, 1891.

1890					£ s. d.
Feb. 19.					
To Credit from Building Fund Account ..				28	11 1
1891.					
June 30.					

TO SUBSCRIPTIONS COLLECTED BY—

Dr. W. J. Smyly	802	8	0
Mrs. W. J. Smyly	202	13	6
Mrs. M. T. Moses	63	0	0
Mrs. H. Warren	15	8	4
Mr. G. V. Hart	13	0	0
Collecting Cards	54	1	1
Handed in to Secretary	298	0	6
	<hr/>		
	£1,482	1	6
Expenses—Advertising, Printing, etc.	120	8	2
	<hr/>		
	£1,361	13	4
	<hr/>		
Net Receipts from Bazaar, County Secretaries' Ball, etc.	£2,457	5	1

APPENDIX G

Return of Work done in the several Years, as under, ended 31st March, respectively.

—	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Patients Admitted	1593	1620	1636	1575	1730	1743	1793	1830	1761	1632	1750	1719	1807	1823	1968	1957	1982	1953	2038
Patients Dispensary	3003	3377	4261	3075	3608	3131	5691	4575	5440	6418	7773	8740	9537	10240	10400	10605	9268	8624	9532
Out-cases	95	177	368	555	649	833	997	1201	1529	1360	1450	1629	1892	1571	1646	1662	1687	1845	1838
*Total Daily Diets issued	15785	15760	14355	17797	18847	18740	19091	17166	17623	16744	17144	18611	19219	18990	20396	19803	21043	21009	20848
Total Days spent in Hospital (D)	15785	15760	14355	17797	18847	18740	19091	17166	17623	16744	17144	18611	19219	18990	20396	19803	21043	21009	20848
Ratio of Residence (in days)	9.97	9.71	8.70	11.29	10.90	10.44	10.09	9.36	9.48	10.21	9.87	10.80	10.14	10.34	10.36	10.11	10.68	10.41	9.97
Ratio of Beds occupied per diem	43.25	43.18	39.23	48.76	51.65	51.35	52.16	47.03	48.28	45.83	46.84	50.99	52.65	52.01	55.73	54.26	57.65	57.83	56.96

* A Daily Diet = Food issued within one day to each Patient.

APPENDIX H

Recorded Annals of the Rotunda Hospital and its branches, chiefly taken from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Governors and Guardians.

For the History of Doctor Bartholomew Mosse, the founder, see page 10. In 1737 he was employed as a Surgeon by Government to take charge of soldiers drafted to Minorea, and, after travelling and studying medicine and surgery much in Europe, he returned to Dublin to found this Institution, which, within ten years after, was followed by the foundation of four kindred institutions in or near London. He lived for, and devoted all his thoughts, unparalleled exertions and earnest benevolence, to contribute as much as possible to alleviating pain and suffering. **The Rotunda** building and public rooms near the Hospital were erected after Doctor Mosse's death as a means of producing an annual revenue for maintaining the Hospital. The ground lying to the south-west of the Hospital, on which the present Auxiliary stands, was not acquired until 1815.

1755. Appendix A will be read with interest, as containing the history by Dr. Mosse himself of the origin of this noble structure and Institution. The purport of the Petition or Statement so presented by Dr. Mosse to the Irish Parliament in 1755 was for assistance to complete the work begun by him, which was then far advanced.

1756. This appeal was responded to by a vote of £6,000 to repay the Doctor the sum which he had shown by his Petition that he had expended on the Hospital building up to that date.

„ December 2.—By Royal Charter of this date, the Institution was incorporated, the preamble to which is given on page 11. The great foresight exhibited in framing this Charter is shown by Appendix E.

„ December 7.—On this day the first general meeting of the Governors was held, when the Charter was publicly read.

1757. November 4.—At a meeting of the Governors held this day, his Grace the then Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was elected the President. Since then the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being has been elected annually the President of the Governors and Guardians of the Institution.

1757. December 8.—The Hospital (the building being in frontage 125 feet and 82 feet deep) was opened for the reception of 52 women, each awaiting her confinement. The legacies bequeathed to the Hospital prior to 1755 are set out at the end of Appendix A.

In this year the Governors petitioned Parliament, who granted £6,000 to finish the Hospital, and £2,000 to Dr. Mosse himself for his labours.

1758. Four Debenture Dunleer Turnpike Road Tickets, dated 29th September, 1734, were received for use of the Hospital from the Executors of the Rev. Mr. Worrall. The particulars of the previous bequests are shown on Appendix A.

1759. February 16.—Doctor Mosse, the founder and first Master of the Hospital, died in poverty, having exhausted all his resources in establishing this noble charitable Institution, leaving a name never therefore to be forgotten, and a monument of his surpassing perseverance and ingenuity. His bust in marble is in the Grand Entrance Hall of the Hospital; and his portrait, presented in 1833, by his grandson, Mr. Monk Mason, is in the Board Room, on which is the following inscription:—

“Portrait of Bartholomew Mosse, M.D., Founder of this Hospital. Presented to the Governors by his representative, Wm. Monk Mason, Esq.”

Subsequent to Doctor Mosse's death, Parliament voted to his widow, owing to her distressed circumstances, and in appreciation of the services her husband had rendered to humanity, three sums amounting to £2,500.

1762. The exquisite Chapel in the centre of the building (the Sunday collections which produced for many years a good revenue towards the support of the Hospital), and which is approached by a fine stone staircase, was this year opened for Divine service.

„ The Gardens attached to the Hospitals having been beautifully laid out as a place of public resort and entertainment, it was considered that covered space was required to further such object, and to increase the annual revenue required towards the support of the Institution.

1763. October 31.—At a meeting of the Governors this day held, it was resolved that an application should be made to Parliament to add to the number of beds in the Hospital, and to build a more convenient room for the reception of the company in the Gardens, towards which Parliament subsequently granted £1,000.

1764. May 4.—It was, at a meeting of the Governors this day held, resolved that the sum of £1,000 granted by Parliament be

laid out in building a large room in the waste ground of the Hospital Gardens for the better accommodation of the company that resort to said Gardens, and for musical entertainments ; it was therefore referred to a committee to consider the several plans and estimates which should be laid before them, and to give the necessary orders for carrying on the work. At this meeting the Governors declared that the weekly collections in the Chapel had exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and gave the preachers their hearty thanks, and His Excellency the Earl of Northumberland, for £50 benefaction, and for £10, to the Countess of Northumberland.

1764. June 15.—Ordered that plans and estimates for new room be advertised for.

September 12.—Mr. John Ensor attended, and produced a plan for a large room, 80 feet in diameter and 40 in height, which was approved of ; and he was desired to proceed with the work without delay, and £300 was ordered to be paid to him to lay in timber and other materials for the work. Subsequently, the balance of the £1,000, and much more, was paid as the work progressed.

1765. February 12.—The Governors acknowledged legacy of the Rev. Doctor Robert Downes, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, and that a marble font had been erected in the ante-chapel, intended to have been a benefaction by him, and executed by order of his lordship's son, and for which the thanks of the Governors was expressed.

„ June 22.—£260 was ordered to be paid to Mr. Ensor for carrying on the new building ; and the Honorable Charles Gardiner, the chairman of that meeting, was empowered and requested from time to time to order such further sums as should be necessary to carry on the building, out of £200 given by the Honorable Mrs. Bury, £500 bequeathed by Mrs. Alice Smyth, and £200 advanced by the Registrar, for carrying on said building, was to be allowed him in his accounts.

This is one of the handsomest rooms in Dublin, in which many remarkable events have occurred. The upper portion of the walls outside surrounding it exhibit a frieze of ox skulls and festoons made of wedgwood ware of great interest and value.

1766. April 15.—Proposed that Charles Mosse, son of the late Doctor Mosse, should be elected a Governor, in consideration of the merits of his father as planner and founder of the Hospital ; and he was subsequently elected a Governor.

1766. November 7.—A Ladies' Committee was appointed, and requested to visit the Hospital, to inspect the management of the patients from time to time, as shall suit their convenience; and that they would be pleased to acquaint the Governors with such observations as they should think proper for their notice.
- „ December 18.—Ordered that the Dublin Society (now the Royal Dublin Society) be at liberty to exhibit a machine in the Gardens.
1767. May 9.—At a meeting this day held of the Governors, and it appearing that money was wanting to pay the workmen employed about the Rotunda, Debentures for £600 in the Treasurer's hands, wherein Mr. Levinge was concerned, he and the Governors agreeing, it was ordered that same might be expended on the building, provided it be replaced for the purpose mentioned in the will of the late Sir Richard Levinge.
1768. January 22.—Liberty was given to the Honorable Charles Gardiner to let the Rotunda for one night for a sum not less than sixty guineas.
1770. November 2.—Scheme approved of by the Governors for instructing women from the country in Midwifery, and the Master and his Assistants desired to attend every Monday and Friday, between 10 and 12, to give lectures.
- „ November 16.—Motion for treatment of out-patients made by Rev. Thomas Mosse, referred to General Board.
1771. February 1.—Room and apparatus ordered to be fitted up for lectures in Midwifery, and disorders incident to women and children.
- Women from six counties to be instructed in nursetending and midwifery, to be selected by Sheriffs and Grand Juries of said counties, who shall contribute towards their maintenance. The same rule to be observed with respect to other counties, to be successively chosen by lot.
1773. November 5.—The Master was ordered to reside in the Hospital.
1774. February 9.—Resolved: "No medicine shall be dispensed to any persons without certificate that they are not able to pay for the same; and also that no medicine shall be given to any person but such as are afflicted with disease peculiar to women or children, to be ascertained by the Master or his Assistants."
- „ November 21.—The state of the Charity respecting the relief of women and infant children as external patients, be published in the public papers.
1777. April 5.—Ordered that the institution for relieving external

patients be discontinued, on account of the expense of it to this Charity.

1777. By an Act of the Irish Parliament of 15 & 16 George III., chap. 20, sec. 28, it was declared that it was highly conducive to the health and welfare of the citizens of Dublin that the pleasure-grounds belonging to the Hospital for the Reception of Lying-in Women should remain and continue to and for their use and recreation, as they had heretofore been.
1783. Prior to this year the ground so acquired by Doctor Mosse was surrounded by a dead wall, and the inhabitants of the fine mansions surrounding it on the east, west, and north sides proposed to the Governors of the Hospital that they should remove the wall, and substitute for it a secure fence, and erect a railing of iron, with lamps, &c.
1784. In order to meet the expenses attendant on this improvement and maintain the same, and for other purposes, it was proposed to the Governors that there should be raised and levied annually from each house surrounding the square, save on the south side, a certain annual sum to be applied to this purpose, and a small annual sum towards the support of the Hospital.
1785. There was held in the Hospital the first meeting of the College of Surgeons, Ireland, which was chartered the 11th February, 1784, the 24th year of the reign of George III., which was immediately followed by the establishment of their School of Surgery and the appointment of six Professorships, and was followed by, in the same year, an Act of the Irish Parliament, 25 Geo. III., c. 143, entitled, "An Act for establishing a complete School of Physick in this Kingdom (Ireland)."
- „ In this year the high wall surrounding the Rotunda Gardens was taken down, and the present railing was placed on a dwarf wall; and his Excellency Charles Duke of Rutland, being the Lord Lieutenant, and taking much interest in the Hospital and its work, the enclosure was called after him, "Rutland Square and Gardens."
- July 17.—On this day was laid, by his Excellency the then Duke of Rutland, the first stone of the new buildings adjoining the Rotunda, forming an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of ball, concert, and exhibition rooms, which it was intended and hoped would produce a large annual income for the use of the Hospital, and which expectation was fully realized until 1798, when Government had to occupy the entire, save the Hospital, as a military barrack.

1785. By an Act of the Irish Parliament, 25 George III., chap. 43, entitled, An Act for the completing and effectually Lighting and Watching Rutland Square, and for the better Support and Maintenance of the Hospital for the Relief of poor Lying-in Women in the City of Dublin, &c., an income, supposed to be perpetual, was created in favour of the Governors of the Hospital, arising from a duty of £1 15s. 6d. imposed upon every private Sedan chair, and made payable to the Governors of the Rotunda Hospital, towards its maintenance; and by the same Act a permanent fund was created for lighting the lamps on the rails enclosing the Gardens, and a small annual sum to be levied on the houses surrounding the square towards the maintenance of the Hospital.

This Sedan Chair Tax continued to be paid for many years, but failed when Sedan chairs ceased to be used in a great degree, at the end of the first quarter of this century.

1788. Prior to this year it was the practice for large annual benefactors who contributed to the support of the Hospital to have their coats of arms and names placed on painted panels, in size 2 ft. 8½ in. by 2 ft. 1 in., and affixed to the walls of the wards of the Hospital. In that year the Governors published a very interesting statement of the position of the Hospital, and to which is affixed the names and residences of the proprietors of 260 Sedan chairs, and a print of the coats of arms and names of 40 such annual benefactors, and bequeathers. (*See Appendix B.*)

1789. The following tablet was placed on the wall of Ward 7 :

THIS WARD, CONTAINING XII BEDS,
RECEIVED PERPETUAL ENDOWMENT ON
THE XXII MARCH, 1789,
£3,000,
DIRECTED BY THE WILL OF
THE LATE WILLIAM RAPHESON, ESQ., DECEASED,
BY HIS TRUSTEES,
THE EARL BECTIVE AND JAMES SOMERVILLE, ESQ.,
WHO HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
HIS GRACE CHARLES AGAR, LORD ARCHBISHOP
OF CASHEL.
TO THEIR JOINT BENEVOLENCE THE PUBLIC
ARE INDEBTED
FOR THIS EXTENSIVE SUPPORT.

1790. By an Act of the Irish Parliament, 33 George III., chap. 36, trustees of charities being corporate bodies, were em-

powered to borrow by loan or debenture sums of money, at 4 per cent. interest, guaranteed by Government; under the provisions of which Act the Governors borrowed £11,000 Irish, to complete the buildings commenced in July, 1785. Such Debentures were transferable by hand, and the interest on each was payable half-yearly to the holder.

This Debenture account now stands thus:—

Total original number issued of £100 Irish	
each	110
Bought up or paid off by the Governors:—	
In 1873	8
„ 1874	11
„ 1882	15
Not heard of since 1826	1
	— 35
	—
	75

outstanding, on which interest is still paid annually, the first charge payable out of the profits of the Rotunda buildings. Of the 75 Debentures outstanding, ten were bought in 1866 with £843 then collected for the express purpose of creating a fund for annually providing cabs for patients leaving the Hospital, and procuring clothing for infants requiring such.

1792. The Governors purchased, for £2,229 with legacies bequeathed to the Hospital for its use, from the Commissioners for making Wide Streets, the ground rents of five houses in Cavendish-row, and three in Great Britain-street, Dublin.

„ The following Tablet was placed, and still stands, on the wall of Ward 6:—

THIS WARD, CONTAINING VIII BEDS,
WAS FORMED AT THE EXPRESS DESIRE
OF THOMAS PRESTON, ESQ.,
LATE OF MERRION-ST., DUBLIN,
AND BY HIS LIBERAL DONATION
OF ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STER.

—
OF HIS EXTENSIVE BENEVOLENCE
MANY FOUNDATIONS IN THIS CITY
BEAR AMPLE TESTIMONY.

M.DCC.XC.II.

1796. The following Tablet was placed, and still stands, on the wall of Ward 5:—

THE PRIMATE'S WARD.
HIS GRACE THE MOST REVEREND AND
RIGHT HONORABLE
RICHARD ROBINSON,
LORD ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH,
PRIMATE AND METROPOLITAN OF ALL IRELAND,
BARON ROBEY OF ARMAGH AND BARONET,
BEQUEATHED BY WILL THE SUM OF
ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING
TO ESTABLISH THIS WARD.
THE GOVERNORS OF THIS HOSPITAL,
ANXIOUS TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY
OF THE EXEMPLARY PRIMATE
WHOSE VIRTUES
ADDED DIGNITY TO HIS EXALTED STATION,
HAVE CAUSED THIS TABLET TO BE ERECTED.
A.D. MDCCXCVI.

1798. July 4.—At a meeting this day held of the Governors, it was ordered that the Government be offered the Rotunda buildings as a temporary military barrack for soldiers at the then alarming crisis, which was for more than three years occupied as such.
1803. April 21.—Ordered that two tablets be affixed in the Hospital hall for occasional and annual donations.
- „ May 6.—Petition presented to the Imperial Parliament for aid.
- „ July 5.—Memorial for issue of £700, part of the Parliament Grant of that session.
1807. April 11.—Particulars of the investment of Rapheson's donation, the trustees being Lord Bective, Mr. Somerville, and his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

RESOLVED :—“That the income arising from Rapheson's Legacy be kept distinct from all other funds belonging to the Hospital, and be applied to the support of a distinct ward, called Rapheson's Ward, for ever, and to no other purpose.”

- „ The Governors purchased, with Legacies bequeathed to the Hospital, for £1,461, from the Commission for making Wide Streets in Dublin, the ground rents of six houses in North Frederick-street, and three in Upper Dorset-street.
1813. May 7.—Resolved, to accept the terms of the Managers of the Richmond Institution for purchase from them of the

building and ground belonging to them, situate at the angle of Great Britain-street and Granby-row.

1815. The Ground and Premises lying west of the Parent Hospital, now the Auxiliary Hospital, and then the Richmond Blind Asylum, held for ever, and subject to a yearly rent of £130, the Governors purchased, and which was chiefly used until 1875 for lying-in patients.
1817. March 25.—The Governors felt themselves necessitated to give notice (as the sole means within their power of equalizing expense with income) that from and after the 1st day of May unconditional admission will be afforded only to actual paupers, and to the wives of soldiers and sailors, and that the wives of working mechanics and servants shall be admitted solely on condition of paying thirty shillings to the funds of the institution, that sum being on the lowest calculation, the average expense of each patient.
1819. July 9.—Proposal accepted for plastering auxiliary Hospital in imitation of stone.
1820. February 5.—The report of Dr. Labatt of epidemic fever which prevailed in the Hospital, winter of 1819-20.
- „ November 3.—Agreed that the Registrar should also fill the situation of Secretary.
1822. February 7.—Women of better circumstances to be admitted on payment of £1.
1825. June 7.—The following Tablet was placed in, and still stands, in Ward 8 :—

THIS WARD RECEIVED PERPETUAL
ENDOWMENT ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1825,
BY A DONATION OF
£3,193 1 4
FROM THE REV. SAMUEL KYLE, D.D.,
PROVOST OF T.C.D., AND THE
REVD. BARTHOLOMEW LLOYD, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.,
BEING A PORTION OF THE LATE DOCTOR
BARRET'S BEQUEST,
TO THEM IN TRUST FOR CHARITABLE
PURPOSES.

- „ Rotunda Public Rooms were lighted with gas.
1830. Under a devise in the Will of William Bushe, dated 3rd May, 1820, and Conveyance of 24th March, 1830, the Governors became entitled to the head rent of the house No. 13 North Frederick-street.

1830. The following Tablet was placed, and still stands in Ward 2 :—

THIS WARD
RECEIVED PERPETUAL ENDOWMENT
ON THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1830,
£7,777 13 3
DIRECTED BY BEQUEST OF THE WILL
OF THE LATE WILLIAM BUSHE, ESQ.

1834. October 10.—By desire of the Governors a large Portrait of Doetor Joseph Clarke was obtained and hung in the Board Room, as the only mark of respect in their power to bestow on his memory, who, for upwards of 50 years, had given unceasing attention to the welfare of the charity. Affixed to this Portrait is the following :—“ This Portrait of Joseph Clarke, M.D. (Sixth Master of this Hospital), was executed and placed in the Board Room, by order of the Governors, in recognition of his valuable services to the institution. A.D. 1834.”

„ December 11.—Ordered that the Chapel be lighted with gas.

1835. December 31.—Ordered that a few vacant beds in the Auxiliary Hospital be appropriated and a Ward formed therein for the humane and beneficent purpose of alleviating the sufferings of patients labouring under diseases peculiar to women, and render a most essential service to the public, by enabling the Master to instruct his pupils in the treatment of a most important class of disease, and promote the benevolent intentions of the founder of the Charity.

1836. May 6.—Ordered that the foregoing order be immediately acted on.

1840. There was erected over the entrance facing Saekville-street into the Rotunda the first Photographie Gallery in Dublin.

„ The Governors invested £4,800 of legacies left to the Hospital in purchasing from Quinto Diek, Esq., the £70 Irish, payable annually out of the Gardens and Ground. &c., under the deed of 15th August, 1748, and the £130 Irish, payable annually out of the south-eastern portion of the ground acquired in 1815 from the Blind Asylum.

1848. The Governors, with legacies left for the use of the Hospital, invested £3,300 in the purchase from the Trustees for Sale of the Blessington Estates, the ground rents of four houses in Dorset-street, and of eight in Great Charles-street.

1856. July 29.—By the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 110, there was created an annual Government inspection of all the Hospitals in Dublin receiving Parliamentary grants.

„ December 4.—Report was made on the Hospital by the three Commissioners, the then Lord Talbot de Malahide; John

Flint South, Esq., Surgeon of Saint Thomas's Hospital, London; and William Henry Stephenson, Esq., appointed to make inquiry into the conditions and regulations, receiving pecuniary assistance from public funds, who, as regards this Hospital, reported that the general arrangements of the Hospital, and the manner in which the patients were treated, reflected great credit on its management; but, notwithstanding, suggested alterations in the constitution of the Governing body, and that the number of Governors should be unlimited.

1856. Prior to this Report of 1855, £100 in one sum, or £10 a year was required to be paid upon becoming a Governor, which was reduced to one sum of £50, or £5 a year.
1863. Painted Glass Window erected in the Chapel, presented by Thomas M. Gresham, Esq.
1866. February 2.—Doctor Denham reported that a sum of £843 had been collected for the purpose of providing cabs for patients leaving the Hospital, and procuring clothing for such infants as required it, and which was invested in the purchase of ten debentures of the Hospital. The best thanks of the Board were ordered to be conveyed to Mrs. Denham and the other ladies of the Committee of the late Fund, for their successful exertions in accomplishing this very desirable object.
1867. October 21.—Charter was now granted (12 years after the Report of the Commission of 1855) incorporating the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, a kindred institution lying in the extreme south of Dublin, and two miles from the Rotunda Hospital, upon the grounds that two Lying-in Hospitals were essential for Dublin, and which Charter, in all essential matters, corresponds with that of the Rotunda Hospital, save that the Coombe Corporation was limited in number to 21 Guardians and Directors, self-elected (of whom the Lord Mayor and High Sheriff of the City of Dublin, for the time being, shall be two), whilst the Charter of the Rotunda Hospital extended in number to 60, 10 of whom are *ex-officio*, two of them also being the Lord Mayor and High Sheriff of the City of Dublin for the time being.
1869. May.—A determination appears to have been formed on the part of some of the inhabitants of Rutland-square to deprive the Governors of much of the revenue existing, and created by the Act of Parliament of 1785, for the support of the Hospital, and of their right to uncontrolled dominion over the Gardens as their property, and to the small annual tax legally payable from the houses sur-

rounding the Square, and two suits were instituted, one in the Court of Chancery, to restrain the Governors from using the Gardens, so as to produce an income therefrom; and the other, in the Court of Common Pleas, disputing the payment of the Square Tax, payable under the Irish Act of 25 George III., chap. 43, in each of which suits the Governors were successful; the first suit having been dismissed with costs, and the latter having lasted until 1878, when the Governors, on the 18th April, 1878, established their right to the Square Tax in the Court of Appeal. (See *Irish Law Reports*, App. 2, 416.)

1871. May 5.—Doctor Denham presented the following Resolution of Committee of the Clothing Fund:—

RESOLVED:—"That the Cab-Fund Debentures purchased for the Infant Clothing Fund be handed over to the Governors of the Lying-in Hospital, who were requested for the future to pay the usual cab-hire for the patients leaving Hospital, and to pay to the Ladies' Committee the proceeds of the Infant Clothing Debentures, with any surplus that may remain after paying the cab-hire, as arranged on the establishing of the Fund."

Resolved that the arrangement proposed in the above resolution be adopted, the Governors undertaking to dispose of the debenture interest which shall hereafter be received by them in the manner proposed by the Committee, by whom those debentures were purchased. Six of those debentures were allotted to the Cab Fund, producing £23 10s. per annum, and four for Infants' Clothing Fund, producing £36 18s. 6d.

September 29.—Ordered that a box be procured for keeping the Cab Fund Debentures, and lodged in the Bank of Ireland, and that the key be handed to the Master.

RESOLVED:—"That the Master and the Assistants be desired to give their attendance, between the hours of ten and twelve, on every Monday and Friday, in order to give their advice and administer medicines to such out-patients as shall offer themselves, labouring under the disorders incident to women and children."

1874. Hospital Sunday Fund was founded for aiding the Dublin Hospitals, by annual collections and contributions, and encouraging their improvement in nursing and every other respect, and which has so materially tended to improve the education and social position of nurses in all hospitals, and the benefit derived therefrom to all classes.

This institution has already produced the collection of £73,469, which has been distributed amongst the Dublin Hospitals, and £3,128 was allocated to the Rotunda Hospital. See observations regarding this Fund on page 50.

1875. The first of the current series of Annual General Reports of the Hospitals was issued by the Governors, being for two years, ending March, 1875.

1876. The Report for this year stated the absolute necessity of expending a large sum on the fabric of the Hospital, for maintaining it, and appealed for funds ; and that litigation was pending relating to the Square Tax, then recently resisted for the first time, on the houses of the Square. In answer to the appeal to the public for funds to carry out the requisite restorations in the fabric of the existing Hospital, there was given a detailed account of all sums previously received, and how expended, amounting to £1,931, the greater portion of which went in repairing the roof of the Rotunda and auxiliary buildings, and enlarging the wards in the latter, and supplying both institutions with water ; and showing the estimates, amounting to a large sum, for doing other necessary work then required. At the end of this year a bazaar was held in the Rotunda Buildings to produce funds towards the improvements then done, as above described, which produced the sum of £568 1s. 11d. ; and the following resolution of the Governors was inserted in the Report for 1877 :—

RESOLVED :—“ That the grateful thanks of the Governors are due, and are hereby given, to those ladies who so kindly undertook the management of the bazaar recently held, and which produced so large a fund, after all deductions, as £565 1s. 11d., to be applied towards the improvements of the Hospital ; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of those ladies.”

1877. The Report of this year shows the great progress then made in charitable work done in the Hospital in all its branches, particularly in the Auxiliary Hospital and Extern Maternity, to meet which, and with a view of meeting the requirements of poor women who are unable to leave their homes at the period of their confinement, a medical officer, termed “ The Resident Clinical Clerk,” was appointed, who should be under the direction of the Master and Assistants, “ to attend and visit, subsequently to their confinement, such poor women as apply for attendance at their own homes,” which has ever since proved of great advantage to the poor married women of the humbler class, and greatly appreciated by them.

„ In this year another important alteration was made by the Governors : the entire separation of the Lying-in Department from the Department devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, and the whole of the building known as the Auxiliary Hospital was thus assigned to the

class of patients above referred to; but which building has ever since been found to be wholly unsuited to the purpose, and no accommodation was then or since provided for the large increased staff required to efficiently manage the great increase of work then commenced and since done; and to the Report for this year is annexed an account in detail of all sums received, and the application thereof towards the then necessary improvement, not alone to the parent Institution and the Auxiliary, but to the Rotunda Buildings.

1877. May 4.—The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough (the then Lord and Lady Lieutenant of Ireland) visited the Hospital, and expressed approval of the improvements previously effected by the introduction of a supply of water into every ward, and other improvements.

1878. The Report of this year showed the steady increase of the charitable work done in all the branches of the Institution. (*See Appendix G.*)

The Governors reported the termination of the vexatious litigation already referred to, which had been carried on for many years, and the contract entered into for repairs of a considerable portion of the railings surrounding the Gardens, doing which would entail a very heavy outlay; and that the Gardens and public rooms were yearly becoming a less reliable source of income.

1879. The Governors reported the pecuniary loss inflicted on the Charity by the protracted litigation regarding the Square Tax, although their right thereto had been definitely established, both as to their ownership of the Gardens, which was, in the first instance, disputed, and their right to levy the tax referred to; and that the ground commonly called "Rutland Square" is not correctly so designated, it being the property of the Hospital, and, equally with the Rotunda and the other public rooms, purchased and set apart by the founder of the Hospital for the sole purpose of producing an income towards the support of the Charity. The correct designation of the ground enclosed within the railings is "The Rotunda Gardens," and the inhabitants of the houses surrounding the Gardens have no right whatever to admission to these Gardens. The Governors, however, have always accorded them free access upon certain terms. The Governors also reported that the arrears of the Square Tax which had been received had mainly been expended on the renewal of the railings surrounding the Square, which they are bound to keep in repair, and which expenditure must be heavy for the following two or three years.

The Report this year shows a large increase of work. Extern Maternity Department, where patients are attended at their own homes, numbered 997, against 368 in 1876, the first year of its inception. (*See Appendix G.*) That the renewing of the railings round the Square, which the Governors were compelled to keep in repair, a great portion of which was in a dangerous condition, was not completed, and would entail further expenditure to a considerable amount; also reports the erecting of a disinfecting chamber, which was much needed, to prevent the spread of epidemics in the Hospital.

1881. The Report of this year shows the further increase of work done (*see Appendix G*), clearly proving that there are two distinct classes of the poor who need care during their confinement—namely, those who find it impossible to leave their homes, and those to whom the wards of an hospital are a refuge during their time of suffering. That the amount expended for the repairs of the Hospital and its adjoining property was indispensably necessary for their preservation, and all was executed in the most economical manner.

1882. Report states that no less a number than 1,529 poor women had been attended to at their own homes, being 308 over the number attended in the preceding year.

„ There was held in the Rotunda Rooms and Gardens a large National Exhibition, when the new entrance, lying on the north-eastern portion of the public rooms and into the Gardens was erected.

1883. A thorough system of antiseptics commenced to be carried on in the Hospital, and ever since has been continued with marked and gratifying success, but adding much to the annual expenditure.

The Governors reported that on the 3rd of November, 1883, the Hospital had lost the seven years' services of Dr. Lombe Atthill, and wished publicly to express their thanks to him for the untiring energy and professional skill with which he fulfilled the duties of Master.

1886. The increase of work done and again reported. (*See Appendix G.*)

1887. There was issued a Report, dated 4th April, 1887, from seven Commissioners, namely, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.; Sir Richard Martin, Bart.; Charles Kennedy, R. W. A. Holmes, Richard Owen Armstrong, T. Maxwell Hutton, and James O'Reilly, Esquires, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire and Report upon Hospitals in Dublin receiving Parliamentary Grants, which Report

as regards this Hospital and the Hospital Sunday Fund and (which latter up to the present, 1892, has collected £73,496, and distributed the same amongst the sixteen Hospitals that participate therein), suggesting that the annual fund so collected should be treated as applicable to being distributed as proposed by that Report—following which there was a Bill introduced into Parliament to give effect to such Report, which was followed by a meeting being held on the 10th of August, 1887, of the Council for collecting this Hospital Sunday Fund, and a resolution being passed that the Council was satisfied that the subscribers would not consent to entrust the management of the Fund to the Board proposed by the Report of this Commission and Bill before Parliament, and that this should not be reckoned upon as forming any part of the proposed revenues of the proposed new Hospital, this Bill was withdrawn.

It was stated by this Report that £31,000 was expended upon the building of this Institution, “exclusive” of such sums as may have been raised by lotteries and subscriptions, but the word exclusive should have been inclusive, to make it consistent with facts. (*See Appendix A.*) Then, again, it is stated that Government Grants between 1756 and 1765, inclusive, amounted in all to the large sum of £23,000 expended on the building, whereas it appears by the Books of Record in the Hospital that all this money was Irish, and not British money; that £6,000 of it was granted on the petition of Dr. Mosse (*Appendix A*), to repay him that sum advanced by him; £6,000 on the petition of the Governors in 1757; £2,000, a gift that year to Dr. Mosse himself; and that, with the exception of £1,000 more in 1763 towards building the Rotunda Rooms, the remaining £10,000 was granted at different times, on the petitions of the Governors, between 1759 and 1765, chiefly applicable for the maintenance of the Institution; and it further appears by the Report that between the years 1765 and 1803 no Government Grant was made or Government assistance given to the Institution for its maintenance. That for this long period of 38 years the Hospital was supported chiefly by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and the profit of the public rooms, and but for which Parliamentary grants should have been annually made, having regard to the nature and character of the Hospital, and the work done therein for the Wives of Soldiers, Sailors, and others, as described in the Petition of Dr. Mosse, and it is pretty plain that but for the Rebellion of 1798, when Government got the public buildings

for a barraek, and the Union between England and Ireland, this charitable valuable institution might have continued to be so supported to the present time, and during which period it has held such high world-wide reputation.

1888. The Font that stood in the Hall since 1765 was transferred to the Chapel, and the Minutes of the Governors drew attention to the Report of the Visitors of the Hospital Sunday Fund to the necessity of improved accommodation to meet the requirements, there being no place for the nurses and probationers to take their meals, save in the kitchen, and the steps then proposed to be taken, but which were subsequently found to meet only a small portion of the indispensable improvements now proposed to be fully provided for.
1889. Further action was taken this year by the Governors to have provided the necessary accommodation, who, however, were deterred from doing what appeared to be essential by the probable expense attendant thereon.
1890. The Report this year shows the great increase of work done, not alone among the poor of the city, but also amongst those from all parts of Ireland who seek in large numbers admission to its wards. That for over a century and a half the Hospital has admitted, without distinction of country or creed, all the sick and suffering who have applied for assistance, and the necessity for increased assistance, and the importance of erecting suitable accommodation for carrying on the work as imperatively necessary that the Hospital gave, and the Governors reported in their Annual Report thus:—

The Governors feel that they have another task of great importance which must be taken in hand without delay, namely, the erection of suitable accommodation for the ward nurses and the nurses in training, and the carrying out of alterations and improvements in the Hospital which have now become imperatively necessary.†

The Lying-in Hospital was, at the time of erection, constructed on the most scientific principles then known. But it is hardly necessary to point out that owing to the long time (over a century) that has since elapsed, the arrangements then considered ample and complete are now totally inadequate and insufficient to meet the requirements of the increased number of patients and the advance of Medical Science.

The Hospital has become a most important institution for the training of nurses, and issues to them certificates of qualification for their profession. The Governors would direct attention to the great improvement which has taken place, not alone in the training, but also in the class of women applying to be trained as nurses, in recent years, and the benefit the general community has derived from the Rotunda Training School.

The accommodation for nurses is most defective; indeed it may be said hardly to exist. The staff nurses, wardmaids, and nurses in training have all to sleep in the wards with the patients. It is un-

necessary to add that this is a most objectionable arrangement, and it is imperative that proper sleeping accommodation and dining hall for nurses be at once provided.

To remedy these defects, the Governors having decided upon erecting a new building, the Master visited several of the most celebrated Lying-in Hospitals on the Continent for the purpose of personally inspecting and reporting on the arrangements existing therein.

1891. This year's Report gives the particulars of a special appeal for funds, and of a bazaar held, and the sums produced thereby towards the necessary expenditure, to make the indispensable improvement to meet the demands so often previously reported.

1892. As the result of a searching inquiry which the Governors caused to be made by a Committee of their body, they have obtained the services of a qualified Lady Superintendent, and a Secretary in place of their then Secretary, who resigned consequent on failing health, and who, for his past services, was pensioned; and they procured and approved of plans for a new building, to provide for all that appeared to be needed; and they look with confidence to the public to supply the funds necessary to erect same.

